

REMARKS

Responsive to the office action mailed September 8, 2006 and the advisory action mailed December 6, 2006, Applicants provide the following. Claim 1 has been amended. Claims 17-44 were previously cancelled and no further claims have been cancelled. New claim 45 has been added. Therefore, seventeen (17) claims remain pending in the application: Claims 1-16 and 45. Reconsideration of claims 1-16 and 45 in view of the amendments above and remarks below is respectfully requested.

By way of this response, Applicants have made a diligent effort to place the claims in condition for allowance. However, should there remain any outstanding issues that require adverse action, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner telephone Thomas F. Lebens, Attorney for Applicants at (805) 541-2800 so that such issues may be resolved as expeditiously as possible.

Response To Examiner's Summary Of The Examiner Interview

On November 3, 2006

1. As indicated in the advisory action mailed December 6, 2006, the Examiner asserted new grounds for rejection that were not previously asserting suggesting that claim 1 recites a "limitation [that] is unclear since the resulting claim does not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired" (advisory action, page 2). The Examiner continued in the advisory action stating "[a]lthough no agreement was made between the attorney and the examiner, there was a mutual understanding that the claim language lacks clarification as presented" (*Id.*). With all due respect, however, Applicants submit that no such mutual understanding was agreed to by Applicants representative during the interview of November 3, 2006 and instead Applicants representative disagreed with the Examiner's assertion and demonstrated that the claims were clear and would be clearly understood by one skilled in the art. Further, Applicants representative demonstrated that the Examiner's proposed amendment to claim 1 added ambiguity and made the claim less clear. This

lack of mutual understanding was described by Applicants in the response filed November 8, 2006 (e.g., see page 8 of Amendment C).

Applicants, however, have amended claim 1 in an attempt to make claim 1 more clear to the Examiner and to clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §102

2. Claims 1-7, 9, 10, 13 and 16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,886,962 (Suehiro). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections as the Suehiro patent fails to expressly or inherently describe each and every element as set forth in the claims.

Specifically, the Suehiro patent fails to describe or suggest at least a reflective base or a reflective base that at least “reflects the light of the first real image” as recited in claim 1. Further, the Suehiro patent fails to teach or suggest a reimaging reflector that reflects a percentage of light defining “a first real image having dimensions about equal with dimensions of the light source” as recited in claim 1. Therefore, claim 1 is not anticipated by Suehiro.

The advisory action in maintaining the rejection cites an element of Suehiro that was not referenced by the previous office actions suggesting in referring to Suehiro that “Figure 4 reference character ‘103a’ (e.g., ‘a connecting portion’) may be considered to be a reflective base while most light emitted [from] the light source and reflected by reflecting surface and condensed into the optical opening portion...” (advisory action, page 2). However, the “connecting portion 103” is part of the light-shielding member 103 that is specifically intended not to be reflective. The Suehiro patent describes the light-shielding member 103 as a “0.1 mm-thick black PET film (douser) 103. The black PET film 103 has front and rear surfaces which are sandblasted so as to be matted” (Suehiro, col. 15, lines 27-30, emphasis added). Therefore, it is clear that the light-shielding member 103 is not reflective but instead designed to

prevent reflection by being black and matted. As such, the “connecting portion 103a” of the light-shielding member 103 is also not reflective, and thus, cannot be equated to the reflective base as recited in claim 1. Additionally, the light-shielding member teaches away from a reflective base, and thus, teaches away from claim 1. The Suehiro patent fails to expressly or inherently teach each limitation as recited in claim 1, and instead, teaches away from at least claim 1. Thus, claim 1 is not anticipated by the Suehiro patent.

Additionally, amended claim 1 recites that the “the percentage of light reflected from the reimaging reflector defines a first real image having dimensions about equal with dimensions of the light source.” The Suehiro patent fails to teach or suggest generating a real image and also fails to teach or suggest generating a first real image having dimensions about equal with dimensions of the light source. Therefore, the Suehiro patent fails to teach each limitation as recited in claim 1, and thus, claim 1 is not anticipated.

Further, the Suehiro patent does not describe at least creating a first real image of the source, or a real image having dimensions about equal with dimensions of the light source because the Suehiro patent requires long concave surfaces, e.g., 8a and 8b forming “a cylindrical surface in which a part of an ellipse with the light source 2 and the optical opening portion 10a as its two focal points is extended in the lengthwise direction of the optical opening portion 10a” (Suehiro, col. 9, line 61 – col. 10, line 14). Applicants further submit that such long concave surfaces 8a-b, 18a-d and 106 would not produce a real image. Additionally, these cylindrical surfaces longitudinally extend along X axis and therefore, create a ribbon of reflected light and not a “real image” of the source. Still further, these ribbons of reflected light do not form a real image having dimensions about equal with dimensions of the light source. Therefore, the Suehiro patent does not describe and instead teaches away from generating a real image, a real image having dimensions about equal with dimensions of the light source, directing the real image to a reflective base.

Still further, in rejecting claim 1 the office action of September 8, 2006 equated elements “4c and/or 9, 19 and 104 107a, 23c” of Suehiro to the claimed reflective base (office action, page 2). However, the Suehiro patent specifically states that:

all light emitted from the light source 2 and reflected by the reflecting surface 8a is condensed into the optical opening portion 10a and then radiated out through the optical opening portion 10a ... all light emitted from the light source 2 and reflected by the reflecting surface 8b is condensed into the optical opening portion 10b and then radiated out through the optical opening portion 10b” (Suehiro, col. 10, lines 8-14, emphasis added)

Therefore, the elements 4c and/or 9 are not and cannot be a reflective base that reflects a real image as recited in claim 1 at least because these elements do not receive light and instead all of the light from the source 2 is reflected to pass through the optical opening portions 10a and 10b formed in the shielding member 9.

The Suehiro patent similarly recites with respect to Figures 3A-C that the shield 19 is not and cannot be equated to a reflective base because all light from source 2 is direct through the optical opening portions 20a-d formed in the shield 19 (see col. 12, lines 46-59). Similarly, Suehiro in describing FIGS. 4-7 states that “all light emitted from the light source 110 and reflected by the reflecting mirror 106 is radiated out through the optical opening portion 102” (Suehiro, col. 15, lines 40-43, emphasis added) teaching away from the elements 104 and 107a reflecting a real image. Further, element 104 is a “transparent glass plate” and Suehiro fails to teach or suggest that any light is reflected by the transparent glass plate or that a real image is directed to the transparent glass plate and reflected by the transparent glass plate. Further, Suehiro teaches away from element 104 reflecting light in that all light passes through the transparent glass plate 104 and optical opening portion 102. Thus, these elements are not and cannot be equated to a reflective base as recited in claim 1.

Furthermore, with regard to at least element 23c of Suehiro, this is described in Suehiro as “a concaved reflecting mirror 23c” (Suehiro, col. 1, lines 36-37), with no further descriptions. This is not a base as recited in claim 1 that receives real image, and there is no discussion or teaching that element 23c reflects a real image as recited in claim 1. Further, the element 23c is part of the LED light source to direct light away from the light source, and would not receive a real image. Additionally, the Suehiro patent fails to teach or suggest that element 23c reflects a real image of the first light source as claimed. Therefore, the Suehiro patent fails to teach or suggest each limitation as recited in claim 1 and thus, claim 1 is not anticipated by the Suehiro patent.

Additionally, as presented in the previous responses, elements 4c, 9, 19 and 104 of Suehiro are not reflective bases, and further are not reflective bases that reflect a first real image as claimed. Instead, regarding at least element “4c” the Suehiro patent does not describe or suggest that the mirror 4c receives a real image or reflects a real image. Further, it is the purpose of the Suehiro patent to direct light away from the light source and through optical opening portions 10a-b and 20a-d. Elements “9” and “19” are light shielding members and do not receive or reflect a real image, and instead these shielding members include slots 10a-b and 20a-d through which “all” of the light is directed. Therefore, these shielding members do not reflect a real image, and instead all light is directed away from the light shields 9 and 19 and through openings 10 and 20. The element “104” is a “transparent glass plate” allowing light to pass through, and the Suehiro patent fails to suggest that a real image is directed to or reflected by the transparent glass plate 104.

As set forth at MPEP Section 2131, a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. The Suehiro patent fails to expressly or inherently describe each and every element of at least independent claim 1. Therefore, claim 1 is not anticipated by the Suehiro patent.

Additionally, MPEP Section 2111 specifically states that “[d]uring patent examination, the pending claims must be ‘given *>their< broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification’” (citing, *In re Hyatt*, 211 F.3d 1367, 1372, 54 USPQ2d 1664, 1667 (Fed. Cir. 2000) emphasis added), and continues stating “[c]laims are not to be read in a vacuum, and limitations therein are to be interpreted in light of the specification in giving them their ‘broadest reasonable interpretation’” (citing 710 F.2d at 802, 218 USPQ at 292 (quoting *In re Okuzawa*, 537 F.2d 545, 548, 190 USPQ 464, 466 (CCPA 1976)) (emphasis in original). Further, because patentees frequently use terms distinctive to a particular art, the claim interpreter shall look to those sources available to the public that show what a person of skill in the art would have understood disputed claim language to mean. Therefore, based on the fact that one skilled in the art would understand the meaning of the claim language and that the claim must be interpreted in light of the specification, the Suehiro patent fails to teach or suggest at least reflecting a real image. Thus, claim 1 is not anticipated by the Suehiro patent.

Claims 2-16 and 45 depend from independent claim 1. Therefore, claims 2-16 and 45 are also not anticipated by the Suehiro patent due at least to their dependency on claim 1.

Regarding at least claim 3, the Suehiro patent does not expressly or inherently teach at least that a “second focus is further positioned below the reflective base” or that the second focus is “below the reflective base at a height below a surface of the reflective base equal to a height of a light emitting surface of the first light source from the surface” as recited in claim 3. The office action cites column 12, lines 10-45 of the Suehiro patent. However, this portion of the Suehiro patent does not teach or suggest at least a “second focus [that] is further positioned below the reflective base” or the second focus being “below the reflective base at a height below a surface of the reflective base equal to a height of a light emitting surface of the first light source from the surface” as recited in claim 3. Instead, column 12, lines 10-45 only describe

elongating focal points. Specifically, the Suehiro patent states “two focal points is extended in the lengthwise direction of the optical opening portion” for opening portions 20a-20d (Suehiro, col. 12, line 34-36). Therefore, the Suehiro patent does not expressly or inherently describe each and every element as recited in claim 3, and thus, claim 3 is not anticipated by the Suehiro patent.

Regarding at least claim 4, the Suehiro patent does not describe at least “reimaging reflector comprises a first sector of a first prolate ellipsoid and a second sector of a second prolate ellipsoid” as recited in claim 4. Instead, Suehiro only describes extending the surface, not providing a prolate ellipsoid. Therefore, claim 4 is also not anticipated by the Suehiro patent.

Regarding at least claims 9, 10 and 13, the Suehiro patent does not describe a lens as claimed. The office action equates element 11 of the Suehiro patent to the claimed “lens”. However, element 11 is a “shielded reflective LED 11” (Suehiro, col. 13, line 43), and not a lens as claimed. Further, the LED 11 does not receive the real image as recited in claims 9, 10 and 13, and instead emits light through optical opening portions 20a-d. Therefore, claims 9, 10 and 13 are also not anticipated by the Suehiro patent.

Further, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner clarify the source of the Figure on the left as shown on page 3 of the office actions mailed September 8, 2006 (and also included in the office action mailed February 24, 2006). The Suehiro patent cited by the Examiner does not include such a figure. Further, Applicants can find no indication to reference numerals 12-15 in the Suehiro patent, and further reference numeral 11 in the left figure depicted in the office action is repeated in the figure on the right in the office action referring to a different structure. The Suehiro patent cited by the Examiner does not include such a figure and Applicants respectfully submit that such a figure cannot be relied on by the Examiner in rejecting the pending claims 1-16 as the cited reference does not teach such a figure.

3. Claims 1-3, 8-12 and 16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,926,435 (Li). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections as the Li patent fails to expressly or inherently describe each and every element as set forth in the claims.

The Li patent fails to teach or suggest at least a reimaging reflector that reflects light to a reflective base such that the reflected light defines a first real image having dimensions about equal with dimensions of the light source. There is no suggestion or teaching in Li that light reflected from a reflector generates a real image having dimensions about equal with dimensions of the light source. Therefore, the Li patent fails to teach each limitation as recited in amended claim 1.

In rejecting claim 1, the final office action suggests that the Li patent describes a “reflective base” citing elements “2, 3, 5, 2004, 2006; ‘metal track.’” However, none of these elements are a reflective base and the Li patent fails to teach or suggest at least that these elements reflect a real image as recited, for example, in claim 1. Specifically, elements 2 and 2006 (which includes 2004) are substrates upon which the LED is mounted and are not reflective. Nowhere in the Li patent is it suggested that these substrates are reflective. Further, there is no teaching or suggestion in the Li patent that the 2, 2006 and 2004 elements reflect a real image. Instead, the Li patent specifically teaches away from these elements reflecting a real image as the light from the source comprising the substrates 2 and 2006 is specifically directed away from the light source and thus not reflected to these substrates to receive a real image or to reflect a real image. This is clearly shown in at least FIGS. 3, 4 and 8 where, for example, the Li patent shows and describes that the light is emitted from the source at a focal point 412 and directed to a distant location 314, 414. Therefore, light is not directed to the substrate 2 or 2006 and the Li patent fails to teach or suggest that these substrates 2 and 2004, 2006 reflect a real image or that these substrates receive light reflected from a reimaging reflector.

Further, elements 3 and 5 are only described in the Li patent at column 2, lines 22-31 as “metal tracks 3, 5 or rails [that] provide an electrical connection”. The Li patent fails to teach or suggest at least that these metal tracks 3 or 5 are reflective and further fails to teach or suggest that these metal tracks 3 and 5 reflect a real image as recited in at least claim 1. Still further, there would be no benefit according to the Li patent to direct light reflected from a reflector 306 back to metal electrical tracks 3 or 5 of the LED 1, in that at least the intended purpose of Li is to direct the light to the distant location e.g., locations 314, 414. Further, there would be no benefit in reflecting light back to metal electrical tracks 3 or 5 of the LED 1, in that there would be no control over the reflections from elements 3 or 5 and thus, the light would not be directed to the intended distant location. Therefore, the elements “2, 3, 5, 2004, 2006; ‘metal track’” relied on by the office action are not a reflective base as recited in claim 1, cannot be equated to a reflective base and fail to reflect a real image. Thus, claim 1 is not anticipated by the Li patent as the Li patent fails to teach or suggest each limitation claimed.

Furthermore, the Li patent fails to teach or suggest at least that the reflector 306 reflect light to a base such that the reflected light defines a first real image having dimensions about equal with dimensions of the light source. There is no suggestion or teaching in Li that light reflected from reflector 306 generate a real image having dimensions about equal with dimensions of the light source.

Additionally, the Li patent fails to teach or suggest establishing a real image adjacent a first light source, and instead reflects light away from the light source to a remote point (see at least FIGS. 4 and 8-19 for example). It is the intended purpose of the Li patent to reflect light away from the light source. Further with respect to at least FIG. 3 of the Li patent, the Li patent teaches away from a reflective base and specifically states at column 5 line 67 through column 6 line 5 that the “first light pipe 312 having a first input end 314 located proximate to second focal point 310 to collect substantially all of radiation 308, and a first output end 316 through which substantially

all of radiation 308 is transmitted” (emphasis added). Therefore, the Li patent teaches away from the first light pipe 312 being a reflective base that reflects a real image of the first light source in that this light pipe is intended to capture all of the light. Even if, arguendo, some of the light is not captured by the light pipe 312, the Li patent fails to suggest or teach that there is a reflective base, that a real image is reflected or that a real image having dimensions about equal with dimensions of the light source is reflected, and instead only minimal amounts of light might not be captures as the light pipe captures substantially all the light.

The Li patent does not expressly or inherently describe each and every element of at least claim 1, and instead teaches away from claim 1. Thus, claim 1 is not anticipated by the Li patent.

Claims 2-3, 8-12 and 16 depend from claim 1. Thus, claims 2-3, 8-12 and 16 are not anticipated by the Li patent, due at least to their dependency on allowable claim 1.

Regarding at least claim 3, the Li patent does not expressly or inherently teach a reflective base or that a “second focus is further positioned below the reflective base” or that the second focus is “below the reflective base at a height below a surface of the reflective base equal to a height of a light emitting surface of the first light source from the surface” as recited in claim 3. Therefore, claim 3 is also not anticipated by the Li patent.

Claim 8 recites “a tailored free-form exit face positioned at least partially about the light source such that the percentage of light reflected by the reimaging reflector and light emitted from the source not reflected by the reimaging reflector is emitted from the exit face establishing an output illumination that meets a predefined prescription.” The office action suggests that the Li patent teaches such a tailored free-form exit face, however, fails to provide any support or specify where in the Li patent such a tailored free-form exit face is described. Applicants respectfully submit that the

Li patent does not teach at least the tailored free-form exit face as recited in claim 8, and thus, at least claim 8 is not anticipated by the Li patent.

In rejecting claims 9-12 the office action recites elements 1100, 1200, 1300 and 1400. The office action, however, also equates pieces of these elements as other elements of claim 1. Therefore, the office action is effectively reading claim limitations out of the claims. For example, the Li patent does not teach or suggest a lens positioned proximate the light source as recited in claim 9; a lens that comprises the reimagining reflector as recited in claim 10; lens comprising a reflective surface, reflector array, mirrored surface and output surface as recited in claim 11; or a lens comprising the reimagining reflector, input surface defining a cavity that receives the first light source, reflective fingers, reflective folding face and exit face as recite in claim 12. The Li patent does not describe a lens as recited in claims 9-12. Therefore, the Li patent does not anticipate claims 9-12.

4. Claims 1 and 13-15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), as being anticipated by published U.S. Patent Application publication No. 2004/0189933 (Sun et al.). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections as the Sun reference fails to expressly or inherently describe each and every element as set forth in the claims.

For example, the Sun reference does not teach at least a reimagining reflector that reflects light to a reflective base such that the reflected light defines a first real image having dimensions about equal with dimensions of the light source. Therefore, Sun fails to teach each limitation as recited in amended claim 1.

Further, the “down-going light” of paragraph 0073 of the Sun reference as cited in the office action does not establish “a first real image of the first light source adjacent the first light source” as recited in claim 1. Further, the Sun reference does not describe reflecting light to define a first real image having dimensions about equal with dimensions of the light source. Furthermore, the lens 120 of Sun is designed to pass the light into and through the lens, and thus, does not reflect light to produce a real image.

Still further, the Sun patent does not describe relative to FIG. 12 the generation of a real image or the reflecting of the real image by the base. Therefore, the Sun reference does not describe each limitation of at least claim 1, and thus, claim 1 is not anticipated by the Sun reference.

Claims 13-15 depend from claim 1, and thus, claims 13-15 are also not anticipated by the Sun reference due at least to their dependency on allowable claim 1.

5. Applicants respectfully submit that the final rejection of all of the pending claims 1-16 was in error and that the office action failed to meet the requirements of examination. For example, MPEP section 707.07(f) states that in response to Applicants' arguments "[i]f it is the examiner's considered opinion that the asserted advantages are not sufficient to overcome the rejection(s) of record, he or she should state the reasons for his or her position in the record, preferably in the action following the assertion or argument relative to such advantages. By so doing the applicant will know that the asserted advantages have actually been considered by the examiner and, if appeal is taken, the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences will also be advised." The final office action mailed September 8, 2006 failed to consider all of Applicants' arguments.

Instead, the final office action repeated the previous rejections and only broadly responded to just a single one of Applicants' arguments with respect to one of the three references (the Suehiro patent) in the final office action. The final office action completely failed to address Applicants' other arguments with regard to claim 1 and the Suehiro patent, failed to address any of Applicants' arguments with regard to the dependent claims relative to the Suehiro patent, and further failed to address any of Applicants' arguments with respect to pending claims as rejected based on the other two cited references (i.e., the Li and Sun patents) in the final office action and fail to answer the substance of the arguments. Additionally, there was no discussion in the final office action regarding the arguments presented relative to the dependent claims.

Similarly, the advisory action mailed December 6, 2006 also failed to address many of the Applicants' arguments even after Applicants specifically requested all arguments be address.

As set forth at MPEP section 707.07(f), "[w]here the applicant traverses any rejection, the examiner should, if he or she repeats the rejection, take note of the applicant's argument and answer the substance of it." The Examiner failed to take note of Applicants' arguments in the final office action and advisory action. Therefore, the finality of the office action mailed September 8, 2006 and the advisory action erred in maintaining the rejections of the subject matter in claims 1-16.

Applicants respectfully request the Examiner consider all of Applicants' arguments and provide the reasoning why each of the arguments is not persuasive.

New Claims

6. New claims 45-46 have been added without adding new matter. Support for claims 45-46 can be found throughout the application as filed. For example, support can be found in the descriptions of FIGS. 5-15 and as shown in at least FIG. 15, as well as FIGS. 28-45 and the descriptions of FIGS. 28-45.

None of the Suehiro, Li or Sun references describe at least that the "reflective bases" as defined by the Examiner in the final office action of these references would reflect the light of the first real image away from the "reimaging reflector" as defined by the Examiner in the final office action of these references. Therefore, claim 45 is also not anticipated or obvious over the applied references, and thus, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 45 is also in condition for allowance.

Similarly, none of the Suehiro, Li or Sun references describe at least that the reimaging reflector is positioned such that at least a secondary percentage of light directly from the first light source is directed away from the reimaging reflector. Therefore, claim 46 is also not anticipated by the applied references.

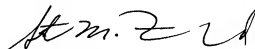
CONCLUSION

Applicants submit that the above amendments and remarks demonstrate that the pending claims are not anticipated by the cited references and are in a condition for allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

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Respectfully submitted,



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